

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1828.

[VOL. IX. NO. 440]

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SELECT SCHOOL.
In compliance with the frequent solicitations of several respectable families in this place, **MRS. WILLEY** has been induced to open a **Select School** for the instruction of Young Ladies, in the useful and ornamental branches of Education. Her terms are as follows:

- 1st. For Reading, Spelling, and Writing, \$4 per quarter.
 - 2d. Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and Rhetoric, together with the above, \$3 per quarter.
 - 3d. Drawing and Painting, on Paper and Satin; Theorem Painting, on Velvet and Paper; and open and ornamental Needle-Work, on Lace, Cambric, and Muslin, \$10 per quarter.
- Those who feel disposed to encourage the above School, may be assured that the utmost care will be paid to the morals and manners, as well as the scientific pursuits, of such as may be placed under her charge.
- Salisbury, Oct 13th, 1828. 37

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
The subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of **Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.** as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of **Military Goods**. Also, all kinds of **Silver-Ware**, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of **Watches** repaired, and warranted to keep time: the Shop is two doors below the Court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE
Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 17

Trotter & Huntington,
Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE N. C.
HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of **Watches** repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d 1828. 23

Coach and Gig Making.
The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and having enlarged his Shop, and number of hands, and procured a large supply of the best materials, is now prepared to make all kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice, and on such terms as the hardness of the times will justify; and as low as can be purchased anywhere in the State. All new work warranted for twelve months; and all kinds of **damages**, repaired at the shortest notice.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.
Greensboro Sept. 13, 1828. 640

Mills and Lands.
THE valuable **Mills and Lands** formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd, are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Hutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mound tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16th
THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 25d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchasers; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Cotton Yarn.
FOR sale, wholesale and retail. **SEVEN COTTON**, Number to 615, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to
J. MURPHY, Agent.
Salisbury, May 5, 1828. 141

To Gold Miners.
100 lbs. of pure **Quicksilver**, just received, and for sale, by
E. WILLEY & Co.
Salisbury, June 10th 1828. 2

CABINET EXTRAVAGANCES.
The administration of Mr. Adams has been most wasteful and extravagant. More money has been spent under it for the same objects, than under any administration since the revolution.

The expenses of Mr. Clay's Department of State for the three years of the present administration, have exceeded those of the last three years, of Mr. Monroe's administration, one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars!

In the War Department, for the same time, they have exceeded those of the previous administration, one million six hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars!

The whole expenditures of the three years of Mr. Adams' administration, have exceeded the last three years of Mr. Monroe, for the same objects, eight millions six hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and seven dollars!

The "contingent expenses" have more than doubled. In Mr. Clay's department, during the last three years, they have been 30000—for the last three years of Mr. Monroe's administration, they were 2780. For the last four years of general Washington's administration, the entire "contingent expenses" of the executive departments, amounted to less than 27,000 dollars per year. The first four years of Mr. Jefferson's administration, they were less than 29,000 dollars per year. The first four years of Mr. Madison's administration, they were about 30,000 two years they have amounted to 77,454 dollars per year, and the year 1827 to 82,809 dollars! Being nearly THREE TIMES as much as under Mr. Madison!

Mr. Monroe expended 3,140 dollars as "secret service" money in eight years. Mr. Adams expended 9000 dollars in one year, and 12,321 dollars in three years!

[Albany Argus.]

Three ministers have been sent to England under the present administration, with outfits and salaries amounting to fifty-four thousand dollars, besides an unknown amount of contingencies!

Pleasants, a hireling of the cabinet, was paid nearly 2000 dollars for a voyage to Buenos Ayres, which he never performed. This was sixteen dollars a day for doing little else than abuse the "filthy mechanics" as he called the passengers in the ship in which he pretended to sail for Buenos Ayres, and which he left in search of "good society."

[Id.]

Hall of the House of Representatives.
We learn from Washington, that several new improvements are making in the Capitol, in and out. What we have heard of the House of Representatives will become matter of approbation to those acquainted with its utter deficiencies as an apartment intended for a deliberative assembly. It is, to be sure, one of the most splendid halls in the world. Its gorgeous columns, magnificent dome, and spacious interior, are beyond any thing of the kind either in this or any other country. But what avail all this splendour and magnificence, when only addressed to the eye? The hearing is utterly destroyed. A member from one side of the house can scarcely hear a word from the other. There is only one point, and is only one line in which the voice is conveyed with any degree of distinctness through this gorgeous hall. This is the cause of much inconvenience in conducting the affairs of the nation. A reply is frequently misunderstood, and disagreeable feelings are frequently created from the very inability to these numerous misunderstandings.

We are now told that a very ingenious plan has been adopted, to form the interior of the hall into something like an angular building, where, it is believed, the disposition of sound is completely prevented. A glass house is to be erected in the interior of the hall, having all the capacity of admitting light, which, it is supposed, will enable the members, at different points, to hear each other with considerable ease.

Some years ago, a member from Virginia, proposed the library as a fitter room for the House of Representatives to meet in. In point of hearing, it would have been better; but what would have become of the hall?

Noah.

A great man commonly disappoints those who visit him. They are on the look out for his thunder and lightning; and he speaks about common things much like other people: nay, sometimes he may even be seen laughing. He proportions his exertions to his excitements; having been accustomed to deep and lofty thoughts, it is not to be expected that he will flare or sparkle in ordinary chit-chat. One sees no pearls glittering in the hot tom of the Atlantic.

A calculation.—The following short one will prove beyond all question, that the Farmer of Tennessee will be the next President of the United States.

The following entire states are certain for him:

Pennsylvania,	23
Virginia,	24
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	9
Alabama,	5
Mississippi,	3
Tennessee,	11
Indiana,	5
Illinois,	3
Missouri,	3
—	117

Fourteen votes more are wanting to elect him; and to get these fourteen votes, we have the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.

New York alone will probably give twice the number of votes necessary.

The coalition have resorted to every measure, except assassination, to put down the old hero, and defraud the people out of their rights, and that is the only thing which we now have to guard against.

NOAH.

Law Questions.—It is stated in the Georgia Courier, that during the session of the Superior Court, in the month of November last, at Augusta, the following points were determined by Judge Schley, in the case of Mitchell et al, vs. the Administrators of Samuel Buga.

If two persons enter into a contract for the purpose of defrauding a third, such contract is valid between the parties themselves, though void as regards such third person.

It is the province of a jury to weigh the evidence in a civil cause, and if there be any evidence to support the verdict, the Court will not grant a new trial.

If an executor or administrator plead only the general issue, and fail to plead *plene administravit* it will be an admission of assets; and if he fail to show them, he will be liable out of his own estate upon a *deceitavit*.

An execution upon a judgment against an executor or administrator, can only be levied on the property of the testator in the hands of the executor to be administered.

A plaintiff at law cannot follow the assets of a person deceased into the hands of third persons. The Executor or Administrator alone can do so, though if such executor or administrator be insolvent, a Court of Equity will appoint a receiver, who may use the name of the executor, &c.

Where goods belonging to an estate are obtained from the executor or administrator upon any fraud between him and the person so obtaining them, and without a valuable consideration paid, and the executor or administrator is insolvent, such person so obtaining the goods, is an executor *de son tort*.

An executor who voluntarily pays a legacy, or assents to the devise thereof, cannot, either in favor of other legatees, or creditors, compel the legatee to refund; but he must bear the loss himself, unless the debt did not appear until after the Executor had paid the legacy in which case the legatee may, in equity, be made to refund.

Advantages of the Law's Delay.—It may possibly be in the recollection of many of our readers, that some years ago, there lived in Ireland, a gentleman named Burton, who kept a banking house in Dublin, whose credit was so eminent that it became proverbial in Ireland, where, when the goodness of security was usual to say, it was "as good as Ben Burton." It happened however, in the chapter of casualties ever attendant on human affairs, that honest Burton failed, and his affairs were thrown into the hands of trustees. "The glorious uncertainty of the law" rendered this trust a hereditary concern, and for seventy-four years the business has been involved in litigation. It was not until lately that the subject was brought to a final issue in Chancery, when the descendants of the first trustees paid to the posterity of the original creditors their respective dividends upon the claims of their forefathers, which dividends, as the whole produce of Mr. Burton's assets were thrown into the funds, had accumulated very considerably, inasmuch that one gentleman, named Fitzpatrick, the hereditary legatee for an original sum of 970l. received, as his dividend, upwards of 6,000l. "Better late than never."

A report has reached Bowling Green, Ky, that Isaac B. Desha, has murdered another individual; (the friend with whom he travelled to purchase mules)—and is now condemned and sentenced to be hanged in the Province of Texas.

Sugar.—Upwards of three hundred barrels of Maple Sugar have been received at New-York, by the Canal, which has been sold at five cents a pound. Last season we understand a parcel of about seventy barrels was received. It is supposed the manufacture of this article will increase, and that it will soon be one of considerable importance. The supplies of Sugar from New Orleans have already increased to such an amount, that they are rapidly taking the place of Foreign Sugar, and it is supposed by many intelligent persons, that in a very few years, the supplies from New Orleans and some of the other Southern States, will be sufficient for our consumption, and that no Foreign Sugar will be required.

New York Daily Adv.

FROM NOAH'S NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.
The U. S. Gazette says, that they have yet to learn that Mr. Adams cannot get the votes of Pennsylvania. These coalitionists are queer fellows. They get lesson after lesson, and still are as ignorant of public opinion as the Esquimaux. Fifteen thousand Jackson majority in 14 counties might be thought a pretty snug lesson.

The Middletown (Connecticut) Gazette, says, that the Adams party is daily growing in this state. So it is. It is daily growing less and less. If the Gazette knew any thing of New York politics, it could easily perceive that, in the movements of the coalition party in this city, and in the western counties. The fact is, the result of the next election in this state, will astonish the country as much as the last fall's election of this city. The overwhelming strength of the republican party in favor of Jackson, is scarcely apprehended by his warmest supporters.

Death has commenced its ravages among the coalition newspapers. An Adams paper gave up the ghost at Warsaw, in this state. Would the Arcadian be good enough to send a coffin?

It is said that the fair sex look extremely beautiful and interesting—more so than usual—every eighth year. A drawing room philosopher says, this arises from the influence of the planet Venus appearing in broad day every eighth year. Doctor Mitchell says, that Venus came forth in broad day, in the year 1788, 1796, 1804, 1812, 1820, 1828. It must be, therefore, easier to get husbands, in those Venus-eight years than at any other time.

Vermont.—The Legislature of this State convened at Montpelier on the 9th inst. and on the following day the administration of the government was duly organized, as follows: Samuel C. Crafts, Governor; Henry Olin, Lieutenant Governor; Benjamin Swan, Treasurer; Robert B. Bates, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Norman Williams, Secretary of State. On Friday Governor Crafts delivered to both houses of the Legislature, a Speech, containing many sensible remarks, chiefly on the local affairs of the state.

It is said that Dr. Bangs, of New York, has been solicited by the American Methodist preachers in that province, to accept of the office of Bishop of Upper Canada, in that connexion.

The new Brunswick *Fredonian*, a red hot Adams paper, noticing the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, says, very despondingly, "we cannot form any opinion of the probable result." Do you begin to feel the defeat already?

It is said Sir Walter Scott has paid 40,000 pounds sterling of his debts, and nearly finished another historical romance.

Ohio.—The Dayton Journal of August 19th, announces the fact, that one hundred and seventy-three marriages have taken place in Montgomery county, since the commencement of the present year.

The Yellow Fever still prevailed at New Orleans the early part of the present month. Amongst the deaths mentioned by this disease, we discover several from the Western States.

The result of the trial of Dr. Murdock, is the confirmation of the former decision of the Board of Trustees, viz: the removal of the Dr. from a professorship.

Why is it better for a man to have two losses than one? Because the first is a loss, and the second is a gain.

It is stated that there are four hundred Generals, highly paid, on the present military establishment of France.

Gen. Jackson.—It is well enough to remind our readers if they have forgotten it, that at the anti Jackson Convention in Virginia, Mr. Chapman Johnson, who was the master spirit of the meeting, reported an address, in which he says:—A cold blooded massacre had taken place, at the Battle of the Horse Shoe. Gov. Samuel Houston, deeming this charge a foul aspersion, not only upon the character of the General, but also upon himself and the brave soldiers who achieved that glorious victory over a savage foe, immediately after the publication of the address, wrote a letter to Mr. Johnson demanding of him the authority and the evidence upon which he bottomed such a charge. This eventuated in a long and interesting correspondence between Houston and Johnson. Johnson in his first communication denied and equivocated, inasmuch, that Houston was still dissatisfied, and again called upon him to state distinctly and emphatically, the evidence upon which he could promulgate such an accusation. This letter completely put him up a tree, and he refused to hold any further correspondence upon the subject. Thus clearly evincing the falsity of the charge, and desperate means to which this most unnatural coalition, are compelled to adopt to support their sinking cause.

Cheraw Radical.

An extraordinary woman.—There now resides in Montgomery county, in this state, a lady, in the 55th year of her age, who weighs 513 pounds. Her stature is rather low; she is the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living, and she says none of her relations are above the ordinary size. At twenty years of age she weighed one hundred and thirty five pounds, commenced becoming corpulent at the age of about thirty; her general health is good, but from her unwieldy size she can walk but a few steps.

Nash. Banner.

A gentleman residing on the Rappahannock river, (says the Political Arena) lately shot at eighty blue wing ducks, and killed seventy-four. He must have used a very long gun.

Mr. Thomas Warren, of Fredonia, Chautauque co. New York, has in operation a patent machine for setting up hat bodies, and it is said he can "manufacture a hat body in one minute!"

More Disclosures.—Mr. Jonathan Russell has placed in our hands copies of a private correspondence between himself and Mr. Henry Clay relative to the "secret night transactions at Ghent," which we intend in a few days to lay before our readers. Mr. Russell has been impelled to the publication by a sense of duty to the public, and in vindication of himself from the erroneous impression growing out of the imperfect view, of his relation to Mr. Clay, heretofore published. The disclosure affects Mr. Clay's veracity, and his honor; and shows his hostility to Mr. Adams in such a view, that we do not see how it is possible for Mr. Adams to keep him in office.

U. S. Tel.

The "Age of Chivalry" not gone. A duel was fought in Paris by a keeper of a brothel and a son of a—, caused by some ugly remarks on the character of the latter's mamma. One of the chevaliers was killed, and the other badly wounded.

"There's honor for you!" Will gentlemen fight duels after this?

Trial and Execution of Pirates.—Accounts received at Baltimore, state, that about 30 pirates had been tried at St. Christopher, and part of them already executed.—They were the crew of the privateer Las Damas Argentines; who, ran away with the British ship Cerberus. They had committed several depredations in the West India seas, previous to this piracy. Their trial took place at Basseterre last month. Twenty-four of them had been executed at St. Kitts, and the rest were under condemnation.

Noah.

American Venetian carpeting for stairs and passages, equal to any of the imported articles of the kind, is made at Mr. McCoy's manufactory, in Harford county, Maryland.

Naval.—We understand that orders have been received to equip the U. S. frigate *Guerriere*, lying at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, for sea, with all possible despatch.

Beacon.

REBUS.
Three-fifths of one-fourth of three-fifths of five score,
One-third of two sixes divided by four, [three's],
One-half of two-thirds of six more than five,
Three-fourths of eight dozen, add eight if you please;
The initials of those, when joined, you will spy,
A thing which this rebus is under your eye.

LATE FROM EUROPE.
By the arrival yesterday of the packet ship Pacific, capt. Crocker, from Liverpool, and the Sully, capt. Macy, from Havre, we have received advices from France to the 15th Sept. and Liverpool papers to the 15th and 16th inclusive.

N. York Enquirer, 24th ult.
The intelligence, from the seat of war, is not of much interest. The Turks present a much greater resistance to the Russians, than was expected. In England things are comparatively quiet, and little is said of Ireland.

The produce of pepper, at Malacca, would be 4,500 piculs, being about 1,500 less than the produce of the preceding year.

The English glove trade had seriously lessened. It was attributed to the introduction of French gloves.

Mad'le Sontag had alarmed all Paris. Treading on a cherry stone on the stairs of the Hotel de Europe, she tumbled down and hurt her knee. The sensation was great in the capital!

The Russian army was to be concentrated before Choumla, on the 27th of August.

The Bourbons were travelling through France in every direction, and showing themselves to the people.

It is decided that the French troops are to quit Cadix.

The means of resistance, at the disposal of the Porte, is acknowledged to be formidable, and the greater hopes of the Russians have, comparatively, vanished.

The Emperor Nicholas was expected to depart for the army, before Choumla or Varna, at the close of August. Count Nesselrode was to remain with the diplomatic body, at Odessa.

It is said that Nicholas intends to carry his operations beyond the Balkan mountains, during the present campaign, or when he shall have taken Varna. Choumla is to be blockaded.

The Turks of Choumla, frequently make a sally upon the Russians, and destroy considerable numbers.

It is stated that gold is from 5 to 11 per cent. higher in Holland, than it is in London.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 14th August, says, that the Turks will prolong the present campaign. An army of 200,000 infantry, and 50,000 Asiatic horse were assembling round the capital. Every body is taking arms. It is said the character of the war is most ferocious.

It is said that Lord Heytesbury, the English minister, has received the solemn assurances of Nicholas, that he does not mean to make war upon the Turks for the purpose of making conquests. The Porte thinks there is some quibbling about his Imperial Majesty.

The conduct of the Bank of France in the management of the money market, has excited great public indignation. A petition has been presented to the House of Deputies, praying for a repeal of their charter. The complaint is, that the bank is entirely under the control of a few large capitalists, who speculate in commerce without affording it any aid.

Some few immaterial changes have been made in the British cabinet.

The Emperor Nicholas has refused the mediation of England, in the affairs of Turkey.

Cape Fear River.—We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Nash, the State Engineer, is now engaged in superintending active operations upon the shoal at Springhill, 3 miles below this town, and that he confidently expects to remove the sand so as to open a channel for pole boats in the present low state of the water, in the course of a few days. It should also be stated, to the credit of the Navigation Company, that at a meeting called for the purpose on Saturday last, they promptly decided to avail themselves of the services of Mr. Nash, who was then in town, on his way to Wilmington, and to place the necessary laborers under his direction. Mr. Nash having acceded to their wishes, commenced the work on Monday morning last.

P. S.—Just as our paper is preparing for the press, we learn that the vigorous and well directed exertions of Mr. Nash have been already successful in opening a channel through Springhill shoals, sufficient for the passage of any boat which can get up to that place in the present low water. Our time will only permit us to congratulate the citizens on this cheering result, and to offer their thanks to him who has effected it.

Fayetteville Observer.

A miniature newspaper, on a page of 7 inches by 5, of very small type, containing matter selected to the taste and capacities of children of early age, has been commenced at Boston, to be published weekly, at the miniature price of 20 cents per annum.

No more wheat is now produced in France than was raised there 40 years ago. The population was then 25 millions; it is now 33 millions.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 11, 1828.



Adams and Clay are going!
Honest men are advancing!!
The Coalition is sinking!!!
Jackson and its form is coming!!!!

Freemen, to the polls!

On Thursday next, the 13th inst. the election of President and Vice President takes place in this state; when it will become the imperative duty of every free citizen to go to the polls, and exercise his right of suffrage.

Andrew Jackson

of Tennessee, and
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
of South Carolina,

are the candidates of the People; and the following gentlemen have been nominated, by the People themselves, in their respective districts, as candidates for Electors, who are pledged to vote for Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, to wit:

1st Dist. Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2d Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
3d Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
4th John Giles, of Rowan.
5th Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
6th John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
8th Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
9th Josiah Crider, of Wake.
10th John Hall, of Warren.
11th Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
12th Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
13th Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
14th Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
15th Edw. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

The following is the opposition ticket, formed by the Administration aristocrats, at a conference in Raleigh; and who are pledged to vote for John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush, and continue the present profligate, wasteful and extravagant administration in power four years longer, to oppress and grind the poor into the dust.

1st Dist. Isaac T. Avery, of Burke.
2d Abner Franklin, of Iredell.
3d Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln.
4th Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery.
5th Jas. F. Morehead, of Rockingham.
6th Alexander Gray, of Randolph.
7th Benja. Robinson, of Cumberland.
8th James S. Smith, of Orange.
9th William Hinton, of Wake.
10th Edward Hall, of Franklin.
11th Samuel Hymen, of Martin.
12th Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank.
13th William Clark, of Pitt.
14th Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven.
15th Daniel I. Eason, of Duplin.

Can the people of North Carolina, who they ought they, to hesitate for a moment in choosing between these tickets? No, they cannot. They will go to the polls on Thursday, and by voting for Andrew Jackson, banish pride and corruption from the councils of the nation, maintain the cause of civil liberty, and save the Republic!

MANUFACTURES.

To the sovereign People of North Carolina.

Mr. White: I propose to address my fellow-citizens of North Carolina on a subject that involves much of their interest as individuals, as well as an independent sovereignty; and as my aim is to make myself understood by the practical good sense of the community, I shall be very plain in my language.

With the utmost regret we all perceive that the times are most deplorably hard; we are in debt, most of us, to an alarming extent: we are in debt to one another; we are in debt to the banks; the banks are indebted to the U. S. Bank; their notes are very much below par; our produce will not bring any thing like its value in market; and worse than all, there is but little hope of times becoming better. The very cause that have brought about the present state of things, continue to operate: upon the plainest ground of reason, then, we are to look for a worse condition for all kinds of business or trade. In addition to these causes, another, and a fearful one for the Southern farmer, has lately commenced its operation. I mean the new Tariff. I do not mean to discuss, on this occasion, the justice or wisdom of that measure: it has become a law of this country; and, as good citizens, we are to bear with it, with as good grace as we can. But on all hands it must be admitted, that for a time at least, its operation will be unfavourable to the Southern States. Coming, as this new calamity does, at a period of great distress and pecuniary difficulty, it is certainly calculated to tax our patience to the uttermost: it is well calculated to call forth remonstrance and complaint; it has had that effect, almost to an unbecoming degree of violence. But, my fellow-citizens, what will remonstrance or complaint avail us? We may grieve, and fret, and threaten, but the burden, like the night-mare, is still upon us; and there it will remain, unless we make an effort to change our posture.

Here, then, turns round the great question, what is to be done? How are we to relieve ourselves from the load of distress? What are we to do to make our individual lot more comfortable, and add to the respectability of the state? It is not my intention to present this picture merely to startle you. I shall therefore go about to suggest some propositions, in the first place, to avoid the further pressure of the times—to alleviate our present hard condition; and, finally, to restore us to a state of prosperity as individuals, and our commonwealth to its proper rank in the Union.

We must begin, then, by a system of Economy and Retrenchment in our families; and for this purpose, the plan of forming public associations for the encouragement of home fabrics, is of vast importance. Custom is a tyrant that cannot be resisted single-handed; but of all customs, the hardest to withstand are those that grow out of the pride of the human heart. The present style of Dress is one of the latter: individuals are unwilling that their neighbours should out-dress them, or out-vie them in any

of the fashionable luxuries; and this injurious spirit of rivalry is kept up very often when there is scarcely a family in the neighbourhood once to endure it. But let the neighbourhood once associate... it then enter into a joint resolution to "come down at hands" to the level of their actual necessities and resources, and this difficulty is avoided. When all are clad in homespun, by the joint understanding of the neighbourhood, no false conclusions are to be drawn from the circumstance of a change from a finer to a more common apparel. Even the hints and inducements of those who are so weak as to make the style of dress or equipage an essential in the calculation of worth, will lose their effect, even with the frivolous, like themselves. The public understanding and arrangement is sufficient explanation as to this. Though encouragement of these associations will in fact be a salvo to the pride of those who foresee that they must make the curtailment, or do worse, if, indeed, will be the means of substituting a manly spirit of independence, a real loftiness of soul, for that "pride which goeth before a fall."

Let us, then, begin the work of Economy, while there is yet hope that it may stop the decline in our condition. Individual exertion can do but little: a well concerted, earnest effort, even in one county, will certainly be felt. Suppose that only two hundred citizens of Rowan, who are in the habit of buying their apparel from the stores, were to enter into the resolution of confining themselves to the fabrics of their own families and the neighbourhood; of raising their own beef, pork, horses, &c.; or at least, not going beyond the limits of the county for any of these things; out of more than a thousand whose purchases would average \$100 per annum, let us take 200 who constitute the society, there is \$20,000 at once saved to the county, that would otherwise have left it, never to return. That sum kept in the county in a state of circulation would be felt by the community; it would suffice to pay the state, county and poll taxes for five years; while the withdrawal of it would, on the other hand, add to the existing distress in a vastly increased proportion. There is scarcely a farmer in Rowan county, worth \$2,000, but might, by a judicious retrenchment in his expenses, save, at the least calculation, \$50; say there are 1500 whose estates overlap that sum; here, then, would be the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars kept amongst us—money actually made without any sacrifice of comfort or convenience. That sum saved annually, would, in a few years, be sufficient to pay the debts of every man in the county. Apply the same policy to the state of North Carolina; and in a very short time we would see a very different state of things. The money arising from produce of our farms, instead of being squandered in articles of luxurious finery, for no other purpose than to reward the industry and ingenuity of strangers, would now be brought home from market, and laid out in the payment of our debts, expended in the improvement of our farms, or in those great works of improvement, of which North Carolina stands in so much need, and in which she is so far behind the other states in the Union. We should then hear no more of the hardships generated by the balance of trade being against us, and by the tariff.

The writer of this article proposes to bestow some further attention to these subjects, if his other avocations will permit; and will consider his labours eminently rewarded, if they awaken in the community a spirit of inquiry into these important matters.

HAMILTON.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

SPORTS OVER THE TURF.

The Races over the Salisbury Course, commenced on Thursday the 30th ult. The weather, the two first days, was fine, the track in good order, and the assemblage from the surrounding country numerous and respectable.

The first day's race, two mile heats, was contended for by Mr. West's Horse *Wehaw*, sired by Shawnee; and *Air Balloon*, sired by Conqueror, and entered in the name of Josiah Turner. Precisely at 12, the horses were led to the track; the *knowing* ones offering 5 to 1, on *Wehaw*, and even with these odds, but few would venture on the sorrel. At the tap of the drum, they started in handsome style. *Air Balloon* taking the lead, closely followed by *Wehaw* the whole of the first round, until on the back stretch of the second mile, he made a vigorous effort to test the powers of his adversary. Here the race was highly interesting; both horses could have been covered with a blanket for half a mile; and thus continued until they approached the last stretch, where the sorrel was compelled to yield to the superior *heels* and well known *bottom* of the honest little *Wehaw*. Neither of the horses appeared distressed; bets, as before; and on starting for the second heat, *Wehaw* took the track, running in handsome style, with "clear daylight" before *Air Balloon*, until they came to the third turn, where the sorrel made a desperate effort to pass his rival. The struggle was short, and clearly proved his inability to take the heat.

Time...1st heat, 3. 53.
2d do. 4. 10.

Friday's Race, opened by leading to the poles Addison J. Kelly's sorrel mare, *Flirtilla*, by Financier; Henry R. Dusenberry's horse *Jefferson*, by Napoleon; Col. Yarbrough's *Air Balloon*, by Conqueror; Thomas Mull's horse *Chauncey*, by Napoleon; and George McCaughey's brown filly, *Fanny*, by Whip. *Fanny*, who, by the draw, was entitled to the track, soon lost it, by the superior quickness of *Air Balloon*, who maintained his right to the track undisputed, until he approached the quarter stretch, where *Jefferson* made a dead set at him, and both horses came to the stand under whip. *Air Balloon* first, with a "clear length" to boast of; *Jefferson*, second; *Chauncey*, third; *Flirtilla*, fourth; and *Fanny*, distanced, the latter evidently out of order. The second heat, *Air Balloon* the favourite; and bets going upon him and *Flirtilla* alone. *Jefferson* carrying *(Jim Bush)* nine pounds over his weight, and an untied horse. At the tap of the drum, they went off in the order above, the sorrel horse holding the track throughout the heat. *Flirtilla*, making every effort, came in second; the others distanced.

Time...1st heat, 2. 0.
2d do. 2. 5.

Saturday's Race, best three in five, presented to the field, four beautiful colts; and the interest excited by the character of the racers, was sustained throughout, by the fine display which the horses made of their speed and bottom. The track was rendered unusually heavy, by the torrents of rain that had fallen for the last 10 hours. At the sound of the drum, they were led to the goal in the following order: *Arab*, a bay horse colt, by Little Dion, out of an Archy mare, the property of A. J. Kelly; *Jenny*, a black filly, the property of Mr. Cauble, sired by Dion, out of a Dion; *Scribe*, a sorrel colt, by

Napoleon, the property of Mr. Hoie; and *Alexander*, a three year old, by Alexander, out of a Domino mare, the property of Mr. Peebles. The black filly seemed to be the favourite for the first heat, but the bets mainly rested on *Arab* and *Scribe*. At the word, off they went, *Arab* and *Jenny* contending, *Scribe* hanging on their rear, and *Alexander* feeling his way behind, under a heavy rein. The first round was one of the handsomest runs we ever witnessed; the four horses running in double file over a part of the ground; *Arab* taking the heat, *Jenny* second, *Scribe* third, and *Alexander* fourth. Bets as before, with the exception of *Jenny*, who seemed to have lost the confidence of her backers; *Alexander* was withdrawn; and on leading them to the poles, for the second trial, *Arab* again took the track, closely followed by *Jenny*, who evidently made an effort to take the heat: *Scribe* hanging on, and finding that the filly could not succeed in her effort, made a push on the quarter stretch, and came near locking the lucky *Arab*; the black coming in, in good style, and still unwilling to yield the wreath which encircled her brow while under the management of her former successful trainers: all three now seemed to feel the weight of the track, and from the fine run which *Scribe* made last year, and which he maintained the two first heats, brought to him many of the "knowing ones." Twenty minutes being out, they were again called to the stand, and under a fine start, they dashed off...*Arab* going for the purse, and *Scribe* contending for the heat. The trial on the first stretch was beautiful, and when they struck the pond that had been covered by the heavy rain, still falling, no one horse could be distinguished by the rich plumage of the rider. On rising the hill, the most intense interest was excited by the noble efforts of *Scribe* and *Jenny* to break down their gallant leader; all would not do; he could not be put up. And we now say, that the horse that hereafter beats him, may rest securely under the laurels he has won. *Salisbury, Nov. 5th, 1828.* ECLIPSE.

On Friday evening, a Ball was given at the Mansion Hotel...where the ladies had an opportunity of participating in the amusements of the week, by mingling in social converse, 'treading down the mazy dance,' partaking of an excellent supper, &c.

THEATRES.

Mr. Editor: It appears from late Boston papers, that the theatrical amusements of that city are uncommonly attractive. Messrs. Booth and Hamblin, and the Parisian Corps de Ballet, are "among them." Of the latter, it is said that the only company superior to it in France, is at Paris. The performances of one Scitizaro Herr Cline, are so astonishing, that we present our readers with the following account, extracted from the Boston Bulletin:

"He makes his onset in the dress of a peasant, wearing large wooden shoes; and commences dancing on the cord, which reaches from the farther extremity of the stage, over the pit, to the centre of the lower tier of boxes. After many extraordinary feats, a clap of thunder is heard, and the entire scenery instantaneously changes, as by magic; at the same moment, with the velocity of thought, the costume of the dancer is converted into that of an emperor—off go his wooden shoes, rustic cap and tunic—and the whole effect is brilliant beyond conception. The scenery represents an enchanting and picturesque grotto, such as fairy tales describe; and the wonderful Herr Cline here exhibits specimens of his astonishing powers of balancing, springing, turning somersets, &c. It may seem improbable when I state, that his attitudes become as graceful, and his dancing as elegant, as those of the most scientific French performers in the art, notwithstanding he is limited to a rope one inch and a half in diameter."

A taste for theatrical amusements is certainly increasing in this country. A new Theatre has lately been erected in Boston. Before the fires of the former Bowery Theatre were extinguished, the contract was made for the erection of the present, which arose almost with the suddenness of magic. A Theatre now building at St. Louis, indicates an increasing taste for these exhibitions, and at the same time is an evidence of the "tide of empire rolling westward." The utility of theatrical establishments in large cities, is somewhat doubtful. To many they afford a rational, innocent and instructive amusement. Others are ensnared in those appendages of vice and immorality which theatres almost always draw around them. That they afford great facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the world, as it is vulgarly called, is certain: But it is not much less certain, that this knowledge cannot be acquired in any manner except at the expense of that nice delicacy of feeling and simplicity of manners which throw such a charm about those who never wandered beyond the pale of virtuous and indulgent parents. Aside from other things, in all our best plays there are some indelicate allusions. The French have steered clear of this objection; but very many of their plays are quite insipid.

But whatever objections may be raised against theatres in general, we are sure that his religion and morality are far overstrained, who can discover ought improper in exhibitions by amateurs; and such an exhibition, we are happy to say, was "got up" by some gentlemen amateurs of this town, on Thursday night, 30th ult. The whole evinced much taste, and was highly creditable to those engaged. We believe that we express the opinion of those qualified to judge, in saying that the performance of some would not disgrace the boards of N. York or Philadelphia. The piece selected, was the *Cure for the Heart Ache*; and for our part, we confess we were highly entertained.

THEATRE.

A well grown, perfectly ripe *Peach*, of the second growth, was pulled from the tree in a garden at Fayetteville, week before last.

A potato weighing 8lbs. and a turnip 6lbs. were gathered in Robeson county, a few days since.

Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President of the U. S. to be Judge of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in place of Richard Peters, dec'd.

The Macon (Geo.) Bank, has declared a dividend of twelve per cent.

MISCELLANY.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.—This establishment, erected, and thus far sustained, by individual enterprise, bids fair to become a source of profit to its enterprising proprietor. Situated upon one of the best streams in this country—in one of the most commercial towns in this state, and abundantly supplied with the raw material upon the best terms, it cannot fail of succeeding under proper management. The works now, and heretofore, in operation, are not as extensive, as might easily be carried on to advantage, with the same water power; and the water power might be increased, with but little additional expense, to a much greater extent. *N. C. Journal.*

Baptism by immersion, was lately performed in the established Church, in Leicester, England. The rite was administered by the Rev. C. Vaughan, under the direction of the Bishop of Lincoln. Such a case had not occurred before in that Church, it is stated, for two centuries.

Further specimens of paper manufactured from *Rye Straw*, continue to be produced. This paper is said to be superior to the common cotton writing paper now used.

PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.

All hail New Jersey!—So we say, and so we will maintain. On a careful comparison of the returns, we find that the actual Adams majority, in New Jersey, is 720! and further, that Jackson, in 1828, stands 4368, votes better than he did in 1826. Let our friends turn out on the sole and dividing question of Jackson or Adams, and we carry New Jersey. If we gain only 500 votes, in the electoral election, the Jackson ticket goes in. Common policy, prudence and good sense, admonishes New Jersey to go with Pennsylvania and New York. It is her interest so to do. *Noah.*

Give it up.—The American, of last evening, fires the last shot in the locker, in the following emphatic words—"It is now almost reduced to a certainty, that he who gets a majority of the electoral votes of this state will be the President." It requires no supernatural agency to tell who that man will be. *ibid.*

Mr. Woods, one of the Adams members of the late Congress, for Ohio, has been turned out by a Jacksonian, by 1700 votes majority. The Cincinnati Advertiser in announcing it, says—"Here is another 'poor John Woods' shot to death by militia ballots."

A Connecticut paper states that the Russians have invested Odessa. In a short time they will tell us that the Turks have taken Constantinople. No wonder that they are against Jackson in Connecticut, they know nothing of him. *ib.*

What is the matter with Gales and Seaton, of the National Intelligencer? They make calculations on the presidential election, which are perfectly wild, and create a belief that they are deranged. For example, in their paper of Friday, they calculate Mr. Adams will receive 112 votes, giving him New-England, Indiana, Kentucky, 10 from Maryland, New-Jersey and Ohio, but not electing him, they add Virginia, Illinois, and 24 votes from this state. Now, such calculations, from men knowing better, are made designedly to deceive. *ib.*

The coffin handbill men in Pennsylvania are quite busy in erecting "monumental inscriptions" to the defeated coalitionists. It is said Bions is going to receive a full and splendid funeral procession.

Stocks looking up!—A Mrs. Adams, of Jefferson county, Virginia, has three sons at a birth, about a month since.

We suppose the coalition will now have a right to talk of "reactions in Virginia."

ib.

Extract of a letter from Tennessee, Oct. 4.
"The present contest, for President, involves some of the most important principles of our constitution. I have no doubt as to the result—the cause of the people will be triumphant; and Andrew Jackson will be our next president. I saw the great and good man at his own house, this week, and I am happy to tell you he never was in better health, nor in fuller possession of his masterly mental powers. Without being prejudiced against Mr. Adams I do really believe Jackson to be the greatest man of the age; he has a good deal of the Spartan in his mind, and much of the Athenian in his manner."

It is said, that on the morning after the late election in Philadelphia, Binn's printing office exhibited one of the most death-like, and at the same time, laughable sights that was ever witnessed. It appears that, on the evening of the election, some of the Jackson party procured a large number of Binn's Coffin Handbills, and pasted them all over his office, so that not a particle of the house was to be seen the next morning.

Newbern, Nov. 1st. Cotton, 9 to 9½; flour, 7 to 8; bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do, 45 to 50.

Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians.—It is stated in the Memphis (Tenn.) paper, that 12 Chickasaw and 6 Choctaw Indians, have been deputed by those tribes, to attend an exploring party sent by the U. S. government, high up the Missouri, in search of a country within the limits of the U. S. whether those Indians would be willing to emigrate, and accept lands in exchange for those on which they now reside. In that remote region, they would, in all probability, be permitted to rest secure from the encroachments of the whites, for some ages to come. It would be for their interest, as well as that of the whites, for them to emigrate.

Ohio.—The trial in this state, is indeed a signal one for the Jackson party. In the present congress, there are but three Jackson members from that state; it is now ascertained that all these three are re-elected, and five of the Adams members turned out, and Jacksonians put in their stead; making eight out of the fourteen from that state.

The last accounts give returns from 73 counties; in which Campbell, the Jackson candidate for Gov. received 38,655 votes; and Trimble, (Adams) 37,752; leaving Campbell a majority of 903. The result is doubtful. But the election for members of congress, affords the best test of the strength of the Presidential candidates; and that would seem to give us the best hopes that Ohio will vote for Andrew Jackson.

South Carolina.—We have already mentioned the election of Gen. Blair to Congress from the Camden district, in place of John Carter, Esq. declined; Col. John Campbell has beaten Mr. Mitchell, in the Georgetown district; Robt. W. Barnwell has been elected in place of Mr. Hamilton, declined; and Messrs. McDuffie, Drayton, Martin, Nuckolls, Davis, and Tucker, have been re-elected.

We would call the attention of the reader to a communication in to-day's paper, under the signature of Hamilton. The complaint of *Hard Times* is in the mouth of every one; yet nobody seems to set himself seriously about mending the times. 'Hamilton,' in our estimation, has pointed out the only certain remedy for the ills under which the people are suffering; the difficulty is, to prevail on them to apply this remedy: we are sure it would ultimately have the desired effect.

Ohio has done well,—she deserves to rank high among the patriotic states of the Union,—for dismissing from her public service such despicable creatures, and miserable panders of a corrupt administration, as John C. Wright and John Sloane. They have both been beaten by their Jackson opponents; and they have been made to know that there is too much patriotism and virtue among their constituents, to countenance the base slanders they have so industriously scattered over the Union, against the greatest benefactor of his country now living. May such always be the fate of such men.

On Saturday, the 1st inst. after a long spell of dry weather, it commenced raining, and continued till the streams were swelled to an unusual height, the low grounds flooded, and the uplands completely saturated; there was much thunder and lightning, during the continuance of the rain. Some damage was done by the waters, in the destruction of bridges, the washing of the lands, &c. The rain, however, came opportunely, for the newly-sown wheat, turnips, &c.; which promise well.

As evidence of the great abundance of Corn in this part of the state, we will state, that it sold in this county, a few days since, at sheriff's sale, at ten cents per bushel! It can be had, delivered in town, at from 15 to 20 cents per bushel. Other provisions, however, are not proportionably low: Beef, 3 to 4 cents per lb.; butter 10, tallow 10; flour, 3 to 4 per barrel; firewood, 75 cents to \$1 per load—the price of Pork is not yet fixed.

Extract from the Digest, compiled from the records of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, viz.

Resolved, That it is the decided opinion of this Assembly, that all attention to worldly concerns on the Lord's day, farther than the works of necessity and mercy demand, is inconsistent both with the letter and spirit of the fourth commandment; and consequently, all engagements in regard to secular occupations, on the Lord's day, with a view to secure worldly advantages, are to be considered inconsistent with christian character; and that those who are concerned in such engagements, ought not to be admitted into the communion of the church, while they continue in the same.

The Erie sloop of war, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, is to carry out to Laguirra, Gen. Harison, our Minister to Colombia. We understand he will embark in the course of 7 or 8 days. The Netherlands Minister to Colombia, who recently arrived here, will proceed in the same vessel.

From the Boston Statesman. The Adams men look mighty big when they tell us that John Quincy Adams is how sure of the "entire vote" of Delaware. It requires the "entire vote" of more than nine such States as federal Delaware to balance the "entire vote" of Republican Pennsylvania.

Internal Improvements.—The Board, at their meeting on Saturday last, authorized a further subscription on the part of the State, to the Stock of the Roanoke Navigation Company, of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, to enable that Company to construct Locks from the Basin at Weldon into the River below, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly passed in the year 1828.

The administration having protested Binn's last draft, and paper being a cash article, we expect the next Democratic Press will be printed on the back of a Coffin hand-bill.

How comes it, Mr. Adams' friends have always had so great a dislike and abhorrence for Gen. Jackson, that the entire vote of Connecticut, with one of the votes of New Hampshire, were given to him at the late election for Vice-President?

Complete returns from New Jersey, give the Adams party, at the late election, the actual commanding majority of 720!

Returns from 27 counties in Pennsylvania, give the Jackson party a majority of 33,554.—And yet Pennsylvania was, what Virginia is, according to the coalition slang, a doubtful state!

Sign.—The wreck of the John Quincy Adams brig was fallen in with on the 4th inst. "bottom up, her main mast and other spars and some pieces of her sails, along side."

A close shave.—On Saturday evening last a teamster fell from a wagon at Black Rock Dam, and the wheel cut his ear clean from his head, without bruising his head or otherwise injuring him. The man went away with his ear in his pocket.

The cotton crops this year will fall far short of the farmers' anticipations. There will not be made more than half crops—what the worms have not destroyed the rot will. This we would suppose, would be the most effectual argument, against the culture of cotton, to such an extravagant excess.

University of Alabama.—On Thursday the 9th of October, was laid the Corner Stone of the University of Alabama. It was attended by a very respectable number of the citizens of this place. A copy of every paper published in this state was deposited under the stone.

The Ohio republicans speak strongly of the good done to the cause by the circulation of the Washington Telegraph. It has been a host in itself throughout the conflict.

Bunker Hill.—A London paper of the 3d Sept. says—"The old colors of the Royal Marines, which amount to eighteen in number, were on Friday presented by Sir James Cockburn to Admiral Sir Richard Keats, the Governor, to be placed in the painted Hall. Some of them were literally in tatters, and were used in the celebrated battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1775."

The Alabama Journal publishes the following as an extract of a letter from an undoubted source, dated San Felipe De Austin, in the Province of Texas, August 12, 1828:

"Isaac B. Desha is no more. He died in confinement in this village (San Felipe) on a charge for murdering his fellow traveller on the La Bahia river, between this place and San Antonio. He died the day before his trial was to have been had. The evidence of his guilt was circumstantial entirely, but of the strongest kind. That he would have been convicted there is no doubt, had he lived one day longer. The name of the gentleman who was murdered was ——— Early."

[This is the notorious character, who was repeatedly tried in Kentucky, for the murder of Francis Baker, and who finally escaped through the interference of his father, then Governor of that State. Retributive justice has at last overtaken him; but not it appears, until he had embroiled his hands in the blood of another of his fellow creatures.]

Winnipeg Indians.—We learn that Gov. Cass of Michigan, accompanied by a deputation of the Winnipeg Indians, on their way to the seat of government, has arrived in this city. They will remain a few days, and have taken lodgings at the New York Hotel, Greenwich-Street. Gov. Cass is accompanied by Major Forsyth and Capt. Kinsey. During the week of their stay, it is said they are to visit the arsenal, navy yards, forts, and all objects of curiosity in the city. We understand there are fifteen chiefs, most of them uncommonly large fine looking men. They attend the Park Theatre this evening, two boxes being reserved for them and the officers of government. The play, "The Virgin of the Sun," is peculiarly calculated to awaken their curiosity and surprise. These chiefs have never been in a city before.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, from Liverpool, we have received (says the New-York Enquirer of the 29th Oct.) London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th September.

The Russians meet with great resistance from the Turks. In a sortie from Choumla the Turks had made themselves masters of three redoubts, and cut to pieces the Russians who defended them.—General Wrede was killed.

The Turkish plan of campaign is said to be, to make constant and vigorous sallies from their fortresses, and thus oblige the Russians to divide their force.

General Ivanoff is dead of the wounds he received.

The Grand Vizier left Constantinople on the 20th, and was to proceed to Choumla direct, with 40,000 men.

The Sultan intends to take the field as soon as the Russians have passed the Balkan Mountains.

It is now almost certain, that the Russians have not obtained any considerable advantages over the Turks.

The Sultan has sent a sabre of honor to Hussein Pacha, as a mark of his approbation of the Pacha's conduct.

The exiled Janissaries had returned and formed a conspiracy. It was discovered. The standard of the prophet had not been displayed.

The French are sending a third expedition from Toulon. It was to sail between the 20th and 30th September.

Israhim Pacha intends to fortify a camp between Coron and Modon. It is said that Israhim does not think of leaving the Morea, but intends to make resistance. He has provisions for six months. Admiral Codrington had gone to Alexandria.

The French liberal journals talk a great deal about the inactivity of the Duke of Wellington.

The Turkish bulletins state, that they have annihilated 30,000 Russians, and that the Kzar of Russia (Czar) has fled to Conja Bay (Odessa.)

The news of the French expedition to the Morea has set the Diva in a fury; they compare the invasion to that of Egypt in 1798. There does, however, some difference exist, for the Treaty of the 6th July has been officially announced to the Diva.

The Emperor of Brazil has issued a proclamation to the Portuguese. He does not speak as their sovereign, but as the father of Donna Maria the second.

The Queen of Portugal was expected at Falmouth at the latest dates. Palmelino and Isabayana were waiting for her. Valdez, the governor of Madeira, had arrived at Falmouth.

Some changes have taken place in the English cabinet. Lord Melville is re-appointed to the admiralty. The successor to Lord Ellenborough in the privy seal is not yet known.

The Manchester Guardian states, that there had been an improved demand in their market for manufactured goods. The German markets had taken off great quantities.

The harvest in Ireland had been tolerably fair and well got in.

From Portugal.—Capt. Hill, of the ship Black Warrior, arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, from Lisbon; (sailed Sept. 13.) informs that the country was tranquil at the time he left, but how long it would remain quiet under the Government of Don Miguel, was extremely doubtful. Don Pedro had protested against the usurpation of his brother, and it was expected the European powers would advocate his rights. The army is of course with the ruling party, as the treasury is the only means to support it, and all the officers suspected of being favourable to the Constitution, are imprisoned and dismissed the service.

Madaira has declared for Don Miguel in consequence of the appearance of his squadron off that island.

The young Queen of Portugal had arrived at Gibraltar from Brazil, and was to proceed for Genoa.

NEW YORK.

The Adams men claim a large majority of the Electoral votes of New-York, and the candid sensible men among them admit, that Mr. Adams cannot be re-elected without them. Will any Adams man bet that Gen. Jackson Will not receive 20 out of the 36 Electoral votes of that State? No! for a bet of one thousand dollars, and smaller bets, have been offered, that he will, and not an Adams man has ventured to take them up. Balt. Repub.

The negotiations by which we have lost the British Colonial Trade, have cost, in three years, about eighty thousand dollars, in outlays, contingencies, salaries, infits, journeys, &c. &c. What an economist Mr. Adams is!

Letters from New Orleans to the 3d inst. says the New York Mercantile, state that the Yellow Fever became very fatal during the last week, carrying off a good many persons.

The Markets.—The effect of the late European Intelligence (says the N. York Journal of Commerce of Saturday,) has been to advance the prices of Ashes about \$5, and of Flour at least 12 1/2 cts. per barrel; Cotton is nothing better.

Pennsylvania.—In 42 counties of Pennsylvania, the Jackson ticket has a majority of 44,994. In these counties, Binns only made an error of 48,444. Quite a trifle for the Alderman.

Jersey is true blue. The Adams majority in the state, at the late election, was only about six hundred. The Adams men are quite in the dumps. Pennsylvania, and Ohio, have shaken them out of their senses. The spirits of the Jackson men are high. They feel confident of carrying the state.

A Civil War has broken out in Mexico, and the republic is in a state of terrible anarchy and confusion! This we learn by papers just received by the Independence, arrived from Vera Cruz. The Independence sailed from Vera Cruz on the 12th ult., and brought us papers to the latest date.

M. M. Noah, the witty and able editor of the New-York Enquirer, has been nominated by the Jacksonians for Sheriff of that city. A few malcontents, however, calling themselves Jackson men, have objected to his nomination, and taken up a Mr. Shaw. The office is worth, for one term, (of 4 years) 12 or \$15000.

FILE MARKETS.
Fayetteville, October 25d.—Cotton, 9 1/2 a 8 7/8; Beef, fresh in market, 3 a 5 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 36 to 40; flour, 4 a 4 1/2; whiskey, 27 a 35; United States bank notes, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. premium; Charleston, Nov. 1.—Upland cotton 9 a 10; whiskey, 26 to 27; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 27 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 15; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80; North Carolina bills, 4 to 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. do.
Remark.—There continues a good demand for Upland Cotton; good lots 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; selections 10 cents; fine brands are held at 10 1/2 a 11 cents. The Rivers still continue low, and the quantity arriving not sufficient to supply the demand.

Camden, Nov. 1.—Cotton, 8 a 8 1/2; wheat 70 a 75; Flour 4 a 4 1/2, out of the wagon; corn 37 1/2; Salt 70 cents.

Petersburg, October 25.—Cotton, 8 to 10; tobacco, \$2 50 a 7 1/2—refined, 1 1/2 a \$2 1/2; corn, 1 1/2 a \$2; bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; lard, 6 1/2 a 7; apple brandy, 28 a 30; peach 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 cents; North Carolina bank bills, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2 1/2 a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount.
Richmond, Vir. Oct. 25.—Cotton, 10 1/2 to 11; tobacco, 2 50 to 10; flour, 6 50 to 7; wheat, 1 10; corn, 40 to 42; oats, 25; bacon, 7 to 7 1/2; butter, 12 1/2; lard, 7 to 8.

Charleston, October 29.—Cotton, 8 to 8 1/2; bacon, 8 to 10; flour, 4 1/2 a 5 per barrel; corn, 40; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 30 to 35; whiskey 30; beef, 3 to 4; butter 10 to 12; tallow, 8; coffee, 17 to 19; sugar, 10 to 12; flaxseed, 70.

Columbia, S. C. October 31.—Cotton, 8 1/2 a 8 3/4; corn 40 a 45; wheat 6 1/2 a 8 1/2; flour 4 1/2 a 5 1/2; bacon 7 to 10; hams 12 to 14; whiskey 37 1/2 to 45; salt 75; North Carolina bank bills, 5 to 7 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 1/2 to 2.

New-York, Oct. 30.—Cotton, upland, 9 1/2 to 11 1/4; cotton bagging, hemp 20 to 21, cotton 10 1/2 a 14; hides, 11 to 17; North Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. discount; S. Carolina do. 3; Virginia 1; Georgia, 4; Darien, same.

Cotton.—Imports from the 18th to the 25th inst. from Virginia 148; North Carolina 324; South Carolina 405; Georgia 534; total 1411 bales. (The transactions in this article since the 18th inst. (the date of our last report) amount to about 2000 bales, consisting of Uplands at 9 1/2, 10 to 10 1/2 cts, chiefly 9 1/2 a 10 cts.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Cotton, Upland, 11 to 12 1/2; flour, 6 50 to 7; whiskey, 24 to 30.

Prices at Memphis, West Tennessee, 4th Oct. Bacon, 8 to 10; butter, 12 1/2 to 14; cotton, 8 to 9; corn, 35 to 40; flour, 5 1/2; lard, 6 to 7; peach brandy, 62 to 75—apple do. 25 to 30; whiskey, 25 to 28; North Carolina bank bill, uncertain; S. Carolina and Georgia, 8 to 10 per cent. discount; Virginia, 2 do.; Tennessee State Bank, 1 to 3 do.; Nashville bank, 25 to 30 do.; Alabama, 10 do.; United States, Louisiana, and Mississippi Bills, par.

SHARRID.

In Lincoln county, on the 30th ult. Mr. Abram Stow to Miss Sarah M. Beard, daughter of (Mr. Robert Beard).

DIED.

On Sullivan's Island, in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. on the 6th ult. Com. Robert Henley, of the United States Navy, he was buried in Charleston, on the 8th, with distinguished military and civic honors.

At his residence in Mecklenburg county, on Saturday, the 18th ultimo, John Alexander, Esq. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and an acting Justice of the Peace for more than 25 years. His best eulogy is the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. The church of which he was a member, and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances, will long regret his loss.

Died, at the White Sulphur springs, Virginia, on the 5th instant, Thomas Bolling Robinson, Esq. of Louisiana. Mr. Robertson was a son of the venerable Wm. Robertson of Richmond—and a man of the highest chivalry of character, as well as the finest talent, and kindest disposition. Emigrating to Louisiana, he speedily attained a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, where his course was too brilliant to require remark. He subsequently became Governor of his adopted State, and finally a District Judge of the U. States, a post which he held at the time of his premature, and lamented death.

Wanted to Purchase,

ONE or two likely NEGRO WOMEN, who are good House Servants, and can come well recommended. Apply to WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

THE FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

IS continued by the subscriber in Charleston, S. C. Edmonston's wharf, where his services will as usual be devoted to the interests of those who commit business to his care. For the convenience of his customers, he has made arrangements with the following gentlemen, to receive and forward Cotton or goods, to or from his address, without delay, and with the least possible expense; namely: Jos. H. Townes, at Cheraw; Chas. J. Shannon, Camden; and M. Antonio, of Columbia.

HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, 1st. 1828. 1352

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and old customers, that he continues to run boats from Cheraw to Georgetown, and will freight Cotton, on the usual terms; he has large and commodious stores and warehouses, for the security of goods consigned to his care, as well as for the protection of cotton; and will not charge storage for cotton consigned to him should it go by his own boats. The greatest care and punctuality may be expected. JOS. H. TOWNES.
Cheraw, 37th Oct. 1828. 4143

Thomas Johnson.

BEGS leave to inform the public and particularly his country friends, that he continues to keep his

HOTEL

at the sign of the heart, in the bend of King street. The House, which is very large and in good repair, affords a variety of rooms for the joint or separate entertainment of respectable families or individual boarders. The stables are brick and well repaired, with a roomy yard for carriages, good wells, and a most extensive Cistern of as pure rain water as the city can afford. The rates are moderate and always exposed for the information of company. A continued share of patronage is respectfully solicited and will be thankfully acknowledged.

It may be proper to state that I have no share in the business carried on by Mr. T. W. Johnson, at my old place, King street Road.
Charleston, S. C. Oct. 3, 1828. 241

Notice.

THAT on the 25th of October last, I lost or mislaid the following notes, viz: one note on Josiah Huie, for the sum of \$200, made payable to George Long, in the month of May or June, 1829; one do. on Elias Presley, for \$100, with sundry credits; one ditto on Jonathan Watson, for about 19 or \$20; Two do. on John Ford, one of said notes for \$1.50, or thereabouts, and the other for about \$4; one note on Hiram Brown, for about \$3; one do. on Elias McLeland, for about \$5; one receipt on John Rudland, for about \$6; one account on Needham Whitley, for about 65 cents; one note on Danl. L. Sossaman, for about \$3; one receipt on Aaron Townsend, for 15 or \$20, or thereabouts; one receipt on Green H. Swearingen a two or three receipts on John Ford, considerable one receipt on Jno. Black; one receipt on James G. Spears. Any person who will return the above papers to the subscriber two miles south of Concord, Cabarrus county, shall be handsomely rewarded.

TOBIAS KLUTTS.

Concord, Nov. 1st, 1828.

Hardware, Cutlery & heavy GOODS.

HAY & CLEVELAND, at the corner of King and Liberty streets, Charleston, S.C. have opened their Fall Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Heavy Goods, comprising almost every article of the Trade, and particularly suited for the Southern market; which they offer on the most liberal terms, to their friends and the public; and will faithfully execute any orders received for articles in the line.
Charleston, Oct. 15, 1828. 6143

For Sale,

A healthy, fertile River Plantation, in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing six or seven hundred acres of Land, well calculated for cotton and grain; formerly owned by Col. Richmond Pearson, jr. at the mouth of Durham creek; will be sold on the premises, on the 4th Monday of November, upon credit, to the highest bidder. Persons wishing to see the land, may call upon Richmond or G. W. Pearson.
JOS. PEARSON, Trustee.
October 15th, 1828. 3140

Sale!

ON Tuesday, the 25th of November next, will be sold, at the late residence of Dr. Robert Moore, dec'd. in the Jersey Settlement, Rowan county, 18 likely Negroes, men, women and children; Several likely Horses; 800 or 1000 bushels of Corn; 10,000 or 15,000 weight of COTTON; A valuable Library, of Medical and Miscellaneous Books; Rye, Oats, Hay, and Fodder; Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. The sale will continue from day to day, till completed. Terms made known on the day of sale. EBENEZER MOORE, Executor.
Rowan county, Oct. 21st, 1828. 5142

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Moore, are desired to make payment immediately, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Watch & Clock Repairing.

JAMES B. HAMPTON.

CONTINUES at the old shop, occupied in former years by his father, on Main street, a few doors south of the Court House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, of every description, repaired on short notice, and warranted.

He earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make settlement, either with cash, or by giving their notes.
Salisbury, Oct. 3, 1828. 37

The Tailoring Business.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

STILL carries on the above business, in all its branches, at the shop heretofore occupied by him, on Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, in the town of Salisbury. He continues to receive the London, Paris, and Philadelphia Fashions, regularly as they change; which will enable him to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with the most tasteful and elegant kinds of Garments, made up with as much "skill," he hopes, as his neighbors can rightfully lay claim to, of which, however, he is not disposed to boast overmuch, leaving it to the good sense of his customers to be themselves the judges of what is good taste. As he employs the best of journeymen, and has no apprentices, he thinks he has a right to say his work will be well done; and he warrants it to fit well. Owing to the great scarcity of money, cheapness of produce, &c. he will work lower than any other tailor in this part of the country, who will do as good work as he does.

Cutting out, of all kinds of Garments, done on the shortest notice.

He still offers to teach Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, which is practised by all the fashionable tailors in the United States.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and hopes to merit it by works, rather than by extravagant professions.

October 7, 1828.

TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON; or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COWAN & REEVES.

Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6m35

Lost or Mislaid,

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.

August 30th, 1828. 30

Medical College of South CAROLINA.

THE Annual course of Lectures, in this Institution will commence on the second Monday in November next.

On Anatomy, by John Edward Holbrook, M. D.

On Surgery—By James Ramsay, M. D.

On obstetrics and diseases of women and Children—By Thomas G. Frohen, M. D.

On Institutes and Practice of Medicine—By Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

On Chemistry and Pharmacy—By Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

On Materia Medica—By Henry R. Frost, M. D.

On Natural History and Botany—By Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.

On Pathological and Surgical Anatomy—By John Wagner, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D. The Faculty take pleasure in stating that the establishment of an Infirmary for Surgical cases, in connection with the College, has been attended with the advantages anticipated. It afforded to the students during the last course of instruction, the opportunity of witnessing a variety of operations—amongst these were most of the capital operations in Surgery.

To enable the Students to profit by the facilities which our situation affords for the study of Practical Anatomy, new and extensive rooms have been erected and provided with every thing necessary for the purpose.

The valuable Anatomical Museum of the College, has been improved by new preparations received from France and Italy, last summer.

It affords the Faculty additional satisfaction to state, that by an arrangement with the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina, extensive and valuable collections in Natural History, have been placed in the College, and carefully arranged, so as to afford to those interested in the study of Nature, ample opportunity of acquiring information, not only in the department connected with Medicine, but through the whole range of Natural History.

The rich collection of minerals particularly, must be considered very important to the Institution.

EDMUND RAVENEL, Dean.

September 16, 1828. 5140

Committed to Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is John, that he ran away from his master, John Pego, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Cardle, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sept. 8th, 1828. 31

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Albemarle, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complected, between 22 and 25 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to William Powell, of Richmond county, N. Carolina. CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.

Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 19

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

February 1st, April, 1828. 03

Fall Fashions!

SILAS TEMPLETON

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which during his absence was conducted by his partner, Mr. Lowry.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the Paris and London Fashions, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them full effect, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that their execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies Habits and Pelices, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, according to directions. SILAS TEMPLETON

SQUIRE LOWRY

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828. 4

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD

HAS lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5 1/2 miles from Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. on the great road leading from that place, by Bear's Bridge over the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, Hillsborough, Raleigh, &c.

His house (generally known by the name of the *White House*) is delightfully situated, about 1/2 of a mile south of the bridge; his Stables are good, and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means of rendering his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant to travellers and visitors, and deserving a share of public patronage.

Oct. 2th, 1828.

843

Goodman's Hotel,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tavern in the house lately occupied by Mr. M. M. McCulloch of this town, North West corner of Broad and King streets, and immediately opposite the Court House. The public may rely on his strenuous exertions to render his entertainment satisfactory in every particular. He wishes the traveller to call and judge for himself. Private rooms for families will always be kept ready furnished.

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, S. C. Feb. 9, 1828. 8140

A Ten Plate Stove,

NEARLY new, admirably calculated for cooking, with pipes, &c. for sale very low, and terms of payment made easy. It is an elegant piece of Furniture, being beautifully ornamented. Any person disposed to purchase, can apply to the editor of this paper.

Salisbury, Oct. 18th, 1828. 37

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: Jacob Sauer vs. John Matthews; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

DAVID MOCK, c. d. c.

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: John Clemmons vs. John Matthews; original attachment levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

DAVID MOCK, c. d. c.

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: Benton Clemmons vs. John Matthews; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

DAVID MOCK, c. d. c.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt. secret. JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 16th day of this instant, a negro man, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Jacob Austin, of Montgomery county, North Carolina.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff

Oct. 17, 1828. [39] of Mecklenburg county.

SHERIFFS DEEDS

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE ELECTION.

Freight our aid demands;
Grasp, then, the reins, with manly hands.
The pregnant hour approaches fast,
The final die your hands must cast;
A game of hazard to the free,
Of nothingness to apathy.

They who resist have never felt,
With whom misfortunes never deal;
Who ne'er beneath tyrannic dread,
Have bent perforce, the knee and head;
May leap upon this pregnant day,
As idle hours if disarray.

But they who mark the devious tour,
Of sly ambition, mustering power;
Spy secret aims in specious means,
In open day—behind the scenes;
And fence their liberty and wealth,
Before disease impair their health.

The courser over spacious plains
Roves free as air devoid of reins;
But if allured from freedom's track,
He takes a rider on his back,
In vain he champs,—the bridle-hand
And spur subject him to command.

IS SHE PRETTY?

[Some verses by Mrs. Richardson, contain the arguments for and against regard to personal appearances; they are received by those to whom they are addressed: it is not strange that the former shall prevail.]

"How could such *saves* conviction strike,
To which no mortal act assented?"
When I was young and passing fair,
The men in flocks came flocking round me;
Each with polite, discerning air,
Some potent grace or merit found me.

My mother bade me not be vain,
Said beauty was a fleeting treasure;
And sense and goodness were the twin
In which alone the wise took pleasure.

But old and young and wise alike
Seem'd with my slender stock contented;
How could such *saves* conviction strike,
To which no mortal act assented?

I saw poor *himself* Merit grope
His way to coach or chair unaided;
And prosy Prudence lonely mope
Where beauty with her train paraded.

I heard *her* daughters chide,
For vanity and dress and flirting,
Who, quite good humored by my side,
Thought all I did and said diverting.

I found that *rosy* *hence* charm'd,
Where wrinkled wisdom oft was slighted;
Sage critics by *lambs* *disarm'd*;
Divines, with sparkling eyes delighted.

Where'er the merits were reviewed
Of nymph and *laund*'d in town or city,
The question was not—*Is she good?*
But—*Tell me, tell me, is she pretty?*

From the Neo-England Weekly Review.

AUTUMNAL NIGHT-FALL.

Round Autumn's mouldering urn,
Loud mourns the chill and cheerless gale,
When nightfall shades the quiet vale,
And stars in beauty burn.

'Tis the year's eventide.
The wind,—like one that sighs in pain
O'er joys that ne'er will bloom again,
Mourns on the far hill side.

And yet my pensive eye
Rests on the faint blue mountain long;
And 'tis the fairy land of song,
That lies beyond, I sigh.

The moon unveils her brow;
In the mid-sky her urn glows bright,
And in her pale and mellow sight
The valley sleeps below.

I stand deep musing here,
Beneath the dark and motionless beech,
Whilst wandering winds of nightfall reach
My melancholy ear.

The air breathes chill and free;
A spirit, in soft music, calls
From Autumn's gray moss-grown halls,
And round the withered tree.

The hoar and mantled oak,
With moss and twisted ivy brown,
Bends in its lifeless beauty down
Where weeds the fountain choke.

Leaves that the night wind bears
To earth's cold bosom with a sigh,
Are types of our mortality,
And of our fading years.

The tree that shades the plain,
Wishing an hour as time decays,
Spring shall renew with cheerful days,—
But not my joys again.

Man liveth up the ghost and where is he?
He lived, his summer here hath past,
And Autumn chills no more;
He here endured the winter's blast,
Upon life's bleak shore!

He gazed upon the boundless sea,
And saw the dreadful brink
Of fathomless eternity,
Where thou and I must sink!

Then plunged beneath the foamy wave,
And finished life's career—
Thus close Death's billows o'er the grave,
Of all our trials here.

FROM THE LADIES' MAGAZINE.

THE FAIR CATECHISTS.

Clusters of lovely children stood around
God's altar—and I heard a gentle sound,
Like the soft plaint of doves—it was the prayer,
By childhood's lips made vocal there;
And two fair girls, like angels, moved intent
Upon a work of love, and as they bent
O'er their young charge with sweetly anxious
Sure 'twas no sin to worship beings so fair.

I love to look on woman when her eye
Beams with the radiant light of Charity;
I love to look on woman when her face
Glow with Religion's pure and peaceful grace;
O, then to her the loveliness is given,
Which thrills the heart of man like dreams of

M.A.N.

At ten a child, at twenty wild,
At thirty tame if ever,
At forty wise, at fifty rich,
At sixty good or never.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MECHANIC.

If the dignity of things may be measured by their importance to mankind, there is nothing perhaps, which can rank above the Mechanic Arts. In fact, they may be called the lever, the fulcrum, and the power, which moves the world. They do not want the "whereon to stand" of Archimedes, they have sufficient foundation in themselves.

What gives to civil nations their superiority over the savage? It is chiefly Mechanic Arts. By them the beautiful and convenient mansion is substituted for the rude and uncomfortable hut; and "scarlet and fine twined linen" supply the wardrobe, in place of skins of wild animals. They are the foundation of nearly all the improvements and comforts of life, and further, we may say, of the glory and the grandeur of the world. By them the farmer ploughs the land; and by them the mariner ploughs the ocean; by them the monarch is adorned with his crown; and by them the peasant is clad in comfortable garments; by them the triumphal arch is raised to the hero, and by them the temple ascends to the Deity; by them the wealthy roll on coaches; by them the table is spread, the bed is decked, and the parlor is furnished. To them the poet owes the perpetuation of his fame. Homer sings and Caesar triumphs in all ages. Through them we are instructed by the wisdom of Plato, and charmed by the eloquence of Cicero; through them we admire the justice of Aristides and the heroism of Leonidas.

And much of this is owing to the two single arts, that of printing, and the manufacture of paper. By the former, learning has been rescued from the gloom of the dark ages; but without the latter, the benefit of printing would be circumscribed to very narrow bounds. It is by means of the press chiefly, that so much of the Christendom owes its escape from the thralldom of superstition.

But in speaking of dignity of the Mechanic Arts, we could not confine them to the mere hand that executes, without thinking of him that plans; for without the latter but little more credit would be due to the person who exercises these arts than to the automaton Turk, who mechanically astonishes the world at the game of chess. To produce the great effects we have mentioned above, to do so much to enlighten, to beautify and improve the world, to labor for the glory and happiness of others, and yet be ignorant of the springs by which the important movements are carried on, would ill comport with dignity of the mechanic. He would be ("if we may compare small things with great") like the sun in the heavens, which renders light and warmth, and comfort to mankind, without itself being conscious thereof.

There is a philanthropy in the Mechanic Arts. The mechanic who brings to his occupation an inventive, enlightened, and enquiring mind, who is master of his craft, in theory as well as in practice, has more of real philosophy in him, than twenty of those minute philosophers who spend their lives in puzzling the world with empty metaphysical speculation, and of whom Cicero speaks with so much deserved contempt. The mechanic who perfectly understands his trade, as well in the principle as the practice of it, gets himself a degree of no inconsiderable rank and honor, and that without the intervention of a college, or the formal vote of a learned corporation. To become an ingenious and enlightened mechanic, it is necessary that the youth who is destined for a trade, should bring to his employment a mind inquisitive, studious, busy, and inclined to mechanic pursuits. Such a mind, with ordinary attention to its cultivation, can scarcely fail of being in a very considerable degree enlightened. But to the common sources of information, a good many mechanics add a very laudable attention to books, to the periodical publications of the day, and to the associations for mutual improvement. Mechanics' and apprentices' libraries are established, and mechanics' societies are formed, which by inducing studious habits, interchange of ideas, and collision of sentiments, must tend to improve the minds of the members in high degree. There is in fact, at the present time, a very large share of information and solid practical knowledge among the mechanics of this country.

The life of the mechanic, it is true,

is a life of labor; and while he wipes the sweat from his brow, he may perhaps murmur at his fate, and envy what he considers the easy lot of the other professions. But where is the business which exempts a man from a life of labor? The life of a judge, and of the first officer under government, is a life of labor. But can these "honorable men" build a ship, or raise a spire to heaven, or exercise all or any of the arts which add so much to the comfort and grandeur of the world? These the mechanic can do; and if he duly reflects on the importance of his labors, he can scarcely repine at his lot. [Berkshire Amer.]

A Philosophical Princess.—Sophia Charlotte, of Hanover, (sister to the Elector, afterwards George I. of England,) was married to the first king of Prussia, at 15, and died at the early age of 36, universally regretted. She was beautiful. She led into Prussia (says her biographer,) true politeness, and the love of the arts and sciences. On her death bed, one of the ladies of honor, who loved her much, was dissolved in tears. "Do not complain," said the Queen, "for I am going to satisfy my curiosity upon the principles of things that Leibnitz never could explain to me—upon space, infinity, existence, annihilation." She recommended to her brother to protect the *savans* she had encouraged, and the arts she had cultivated.

Longing.—The circumstance of longing during pregnancy is rather curious. Many long for certain nice articles of food, and become much distressed if not gratified; but others for coals, sealing-wax, flax, tar, chalk, raw meat, and live fish. Tullius mentions a lady having devoured 1400 herrings in her pregnancy. But Ludovico Vices tells us of a woman who longed for a bite in the back of a young man's neck, and would have miscarried if not gratified; and Laogins of another who had set her heart upon biting a baker's shoulder, which she saw bare and white as he carried his bread to the oven every morning. The husband bribed the baker at so much each bite. The poor fellow stood two bites very manfully; but when a third was talked of his courage failed. Most women however turn their longings to very good account, with their poor simple husbands.

Serious dissensions exist in England among the Methodists. The difficulty commenced at Leeds. The members frequenting Orange Chapel in that town, determined to erect an organ, which was objected to as a departure from the original simplicity of the doctrines and observances prescribed by the founder of their religion, John Wesley. The dispute was laid before a conference in London, and a decision was made against having music. Those desiring music have refused to abide by the decision, and are now building an organ. They also formed themselves into a distinct religious body under the designation of the "Wesleyan Protestant Methodists." The seceders in Leeds alone amount to 2000.

Presbyterian Education Society of Kentucky.

The President of the Education Society of Kentucky in a letter to the Editor of the Western Luminary, says: "I now hold in my hand a written obligation from John W. Hundley, Esq. (near the falls of the Ohio,) to pay six hundred dollars (\$600) annually, for seven years, to the 'Presbyterian Education Society of Kentucky,' for the purpose of affording to ten young men a classical and theological education for the Gospel ministry. It will be recollected that this same gentleman, lately paid one thousand dollars (\$1000) to our Society, for the purpose of establishing a permanent scholarship. N. York paper.

A letter from Fayal, of Sept. 3. received in Boston, states that a revolution in the government had taken place there, and Don Miguel had been proclaimed King. The Governor had fled, and the island remained tranquil.

The delivery of indigo for exportation to the Continent, from the last sale at the East India House, exceeds 4,000 chests, and is the largest that has occurred for twenty years. The total value is above 300,000*l.*, and it is generally supposed that the bills drawn against this large importation materially tend at the present moment to prevent a decline in the foreign exchanges. London Times, 4th Sept.